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PRICE LIST

FALL 1923—SPRING 1924

FOREST NURSERIES



TREES FOR FOREST PLANTING

Nurseries at Edgewood

CHARLES GALE SHEDD, President

ORVILLE E. CAIN, Treasurer

ALBERT K. PROELL, Forester

Telephone: Office, 159; Nursery, 436-M

All our Stock is Carefully Inspected, both by State and Federal Officials and a Certificate Showing that our Trees are Free from Insects or Disease goes with every Shipment.

**ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ASSOCIATION
TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION.**

KEENE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NURSERY STOCK PRICE LIST

PRICES NET F. O. B. KEENE

BOXES CHARGED FOR AT COST
BILLS PAYABLE WITHIN 30 DAYS

All goods are at purchasers risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. Claims for damage while in transit must be made to the delivering company.

WE PLANT OUR TREES AT COST OR BY CONTRACT

PINUS STROBUS, WHITE PINE

	Height		
Several times transplanted . . .	9-10 ft.	\$250.00 per 100	
Several times transplanted . . .	8-9 ft.	150.00 per 100	
Several times transplanted . . .	7-8 ft.	100.00 per 100	
Several times transplanted . . .	6-7 ft.	75.00 per 100	
Well rooted and very stocky. Boxes and packing at cost.			
Once Transplanted.			
3-year-old transplants	3'-6"	\$1.75 per 100	\$10.00 per M
For extensive forest planting use our three-year-old transplants.			
2-year-seedlings, drill grown.			\$5.00 per M

PINUS RESINOSA, RED PINE

Several times transplanted . . .	6-7 ft.	\$150.00 per 100	
Several times transplanted . . .	5-6 ft.	75.00 per 100	
Several times transplanted . . .	4-5 ft.	50.00 per 100	\$400 00 per M
Well rooted and very stocky. Boxes and packing at cost.			
3-year-old transplants	3'-5"	\$2.00 per 100	\$15.00 per M

PINUS AUSTRIACA, AUSTRIAN PINE

4-year-old transplants	4'-8"	\$3.00 per 100	\$20.00 per M
2-year-old seedlings		\$1.00 per 100	\$8.00 per M

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, SCOTCH PINE

4-year-old transplants	7'-14"	\$3.00 per 100	\$20.00 per M
3-year-old transplants		\$1.75 per 100	\$10.00 per M
2-year-old seedlings, drill grown			\$5.00 per M

PICEA ALBA, WHITE SPRUCE

	Height		
3-year-old transplants	3''-5''	\$2.00 per 100	\$15.00 per M
2-year-old seedlings	1''-3''		8.00 per M

PICEA EXCELSA, NORWAY SPRUCE

Twice transplanted	16''-24''	\$30.00 per 100	
Twice transplanted	7''-16''	15.00 per 100	
4-year-old transplants	4''-8''	3.00 per 100	\$20.00 per M
3-year-old transplants	3''-6''	2.00 per 100	12.00 per M
2-year-old seedlings			5.00 per M

PICEA PUNGENS, COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Three times transplanted	24''-36''	\$150.00 per 100	
Three times transplanted	18''-24''	75.00 per 100	
Twice transplanted	12''-18''	40.00 per 100	\$250.00 per M
Twice transplanted	8''-12''	25.00 per 100	150.00 per M
Once transplanted	3''-6''	4.00 per 100	25.00 per M
2-year-old seedlings			15.00 per M

PICEA ENGELMANNI, ENGELMAN SPRUCE

Twice transplanted	12''-18''	\$40.00 per 100	
Once transplanted	12''-20''	30.00 per 100	\$200.00 per M
Once transplanted	8''-14''	25.00 per 100	150.00 per M

PICEA RUBRA, RED SPRUCE

3-year-old transplants	3''-5''	\$3.00 per 100	\$20.00 per M
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PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA, DOUGLAS FIR

2-year-old seedlings	3''-5''		\$8.00 per M
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THUYA OCCIDENTALIS AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

2-year-old seedlings	1''-3''		\$15.00 per M
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TSUGA CANADENSIS, HEMLOCK

Twice transplanted	6''-10''	\$30.00 per 100	
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ABIES BALSAMEA, BALSAM FIR

Twice transplanted	12''-20''	40.00 per 100	
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ABIES CONCOLOR, CONCOLOR FIR

Twice transplanted	6''-12''	\$40.00 per 100	
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INSTRUCTIONS

CARE OF TREES UPON ARRIVAL

The trees should be taken out of the boxes as soon as possible upon arrival. The bundles should be untied and the trees "heeled in." This is done by digging a shallow trench from five to six inches deep, depending upon the size of the trees, and placing the trees therein at an angle of about 40 degrees, leaning the tops of the trees towards the sun. They should be spread out rather thinly. The trees should then be covered over with moist earth up to within two or three inches of the top. It is well to heel the plants in a cool and shady spot in moist earth. It is also advisable to water them somewhat, but care should be taken that they are not watered too heavily, for if they are they may heat. In this way they will keep several days, but it is always best to plant the small trees as soon as possible after their arrival.

TIME FOR PLANTING

The best time for planting coniferous trees is in the spring as soon as the snow is gone and the frost is out of the ground, or in the fall during the latter part of July and in the months of August and September. Weather conditions, however, should have more or less bearing upon fall planting. If the season has been extremely dry and the ground is in a dried up condition, it is not advisable to plant in the fall. Fall planting is also inadvisable in wet, heavy soil where there is danger of heaving.

DISTANCES USED IN FOREST PLANTING AND THE NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE

Coniferous trees are usually planted 4 x 4, 5 x 5, or 6 x 6. The number of plants to the acre at these distances are for 4 x 4, 2,720 trees; for 5 x 5, 1,740 trees; for 6 x 6, 1,210 trees. It is not advisable to plant coniferous trees further apart than 6 x 6, or otherwise they will grow "limby" and not make good timber.

Where there is a market for Christmas trees it would be advisable to plant Spruce or Balsam amongst the Pine. If the Pine are planted six feet apart, the Spruce can be planted between, spacing the trees three feet apart, alternating Pine and Spruce.

In six or seven years the Spruce can be cut out and sold for Christmas trees. The income derived from the sale of these trees will pay for the planting of both the Spruce and Pine, plus an annual interest of at least 6% on the money invested, so that in seven years time the original cost of planting would be eliminated entirely.

It would be advisable to use Norway Spruce wherever feasible, as this tree makes an excellent Christmas tree, bringing a good price in the market.

METHODS USED IN PLANTING

In planting small tracts two men can work to the best advantage. One man with a grubbing hoe makes the holes, the other man follows and plants the trees. The roots of the trees should be submerged in a thick puddle of mud, and the trees should be always carried in a pail, submerged in the mud until planted. It is very important that the roots of the small trees do not get dry, as they are certain to be killed if they do. It is always well to set the plants somewhat deeper than they originally stood in the nursery to allow for settling. Great care should be taken that the plants are set firmly in the ground. They cannot be planted too firmly. In planting more extensively, a gang of five men will work to the best advantage. Two men go ahead in a parallel line, making the holes, one man follows them with a pail with the trees, and he hands the small trees to the two men coming behind, who plant them. It is not necessary to prepare the ground in any way before planting.